

## ALLIES ADVANCE TO WITHIN MILE OF VALENCIENNES

Retreat Of Germans Continues In Flanders And North France

## TOURNAI CIRCLED

King Albert's Force Crosses Lys, Holds Right Bank Of Scheldt

## ECCLOO GIVEN UP

Further South British Cross Selle; French Pursue Enemy Near Oise

### THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

A breakdown in the cables makes today's news scanty, only wireless reports having come through. But it is apparent that the great retreat in Belgium and North France still continues. The line has moved up close to Ghent, in Flanders. The evacuation of Eccloo is confirmed and the Allies are following the line of the Dutch frontier.

From Tournai down to Valenciennes, a stretch of twenty miles, the Allies have advanced an average of five miles. Tournai is encircled and the Allies are a little over a mile from Valenciennes.

Further south the Allies are making slow but definite progress, having crossed the Selle and Serre Rivers. The Americans also, are advancing steadily, if slowly, around Verdun.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 22, 10 p.m.—The group of Allied armies commanded by the King of the Belgians continues its victorious advance in Flanders.

The German garrison at Eccloo has retreated into Holland.

The Allies, who are approaching Ghent and pursuing the encirclement of Tournai, have crossed the Lys on a large part of its course while they hold the right bank of the Escaut (Scheldt) from east of Cambrai to Valenciennes and have obtained a footing on the left bank north of Tournai on a front of several kilometers.

The River Selle has been passed as well as the Serre.

The British are only two kilometers from Valenciennes. Further north they have pushed forward to St. Amand and have captured the whole of the Forêt de Violette.

North of the River Serre the French troops have progressed to the suburbs of Ribemont.

In Vosges the French patrols took some prisoners in the region of Col du Bonhomme.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, October 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for October 21 says:

In the course of stubborn fighting north of Verdun we have advanced our line at several points. This morning we took Hill 297 and drove the enemy from the Bois des Eapies, capturing six officers and 224 men and a number of machine-guns. Further west we improved our position on the north edge of the Bois des Banties while we progressed northeast of St. Julien. East of the Meuse the enemy bombarded most violently our positions in the Bois des Canes.

Advance Along Dutch Frontier

The Belgian communique says: Our pursuit of the enemy continues toward the north. We are advancing along the Dutch frontier and are over twenty kilometers east of Bruges. We are crossing the line Moerkkerke-Maldegem-Traiel-Aalbeke.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We reached the west bank of the Sambre and the Oise Canal north of Oise and took possession of high ground west of Catillon. The enemy began to withdraw on the Cambrai-Laval road. We captured Denain and forced the passage of the River Selle between Le Cateau and Denain. Our troops are within two miles of Tournai.

The French communique says: Between the Oise and La Fere our pursuit continues. We captured Ribemont and Villers-le-Sec. Between Poulilly and Sissonne we advanced 1,200 meters and took a thousand prisoners. We reached the outskirts of Feron and near Rendeves and Palaise captured twenty guns.

## 'OUR DAY'

October 24th, 1918

An Appeal on Behalf of The British Red Cross

FOR the fourth year in succession the British Red Cross Society is compelled to appeal to all at Home and Overseas to continue to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the Forces of His Majesty and of his Allies in every part of the world.

The continuance of the marvelous successes of the Allies during the last few weeks in every theater of the war, whilst filling us with hopes of a speedy victory and an early cessation of fighting, cannot fail to add enormously to the numbers requiring the ministrations of the Red Cross and must strengthen us in our determination that we, who have suffered so little from this devastating war, will do all in our power to alleviate the sufferings of those who have offered and have in so many cases given all for us.

I therefore make this appeal to the Shanghai community, not only to Britons but to Britain's Allies and Friends, confident that they will contribute generously to this, the noblest cause the world has ever known.

A. G. MAJOR,  
Honorary Treasurer,  
British Red Cross Society.

## U.S. TO ISSUE LICENSES FOR RUBBER IMPORTS

To Admit 25,000 Tons, One Quarter From Central And South America

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, October 14.—The United States War Trade Board on the 10th authorized the issue of licenses for the importation of not more than 25,000 tons of crude rubber from overseas. The licenses will be allocated to enable one-quarter of this total to be brought from Central and South America.

## Red Cross Society Has Meeting Today

Local Chapter Of American Organisation Holds Annual Session At Palace

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross Society will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the fifth floor assembly hall of the Palace Hotel.

Reports on the past year's activities from the heads of the various committees will be heard and the meeting will be called upon to elect a new executive committee, from which the officers for the coming year will be elected.

Bishop Homer C. Stuntz has been invited to address the meeting following the business.

## RUMORS OF NEW COUP HEARD IN VLADIVOSTOK

May Foreshadow Establishment Of Monarchy; U.S. To Send Supplies To Russia

Reuters Pacific Service

Vladivostok, October 22.—Persistent rumors are current regarding the overthrow of the Omak Government and the arrest of the Ufa Directorate is reported in the local press today as an attempted coup made with the object of establishing a military dictatorship preliminary to a monarchy. News from the west has been very scanty during the past few days but these reports are discredited.

The Economic Commissioner for the United States announces today that America has made an appropriation of G\$5,000,000 for the immediate purchase of articles of first necessity for Russia and has already allotted 20,000 tons of spare for shipments in November and December.

The Government authorities have sanctioned the temporary use of Soviet scrip in the Habarovsk and Amur district.

Tokio, October 22.—After an absence of a month, the American Ambassador returned today from Vladivostok, after traveling through Manchuria and Chosen. The French Ambassador left for Home today, via America, owing to the death of his wife in Paris.

### The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 and the minimum 59.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.4 and 59.4.

## AMERICAN NAVY'S WORK TOLD BY SECRETARY

Mine Barrage Laid In North Sea, Naval Air Stations Cover Huge Stretch

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, October 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt who recently returned from France, today told details of the American Navy in foreign waters, including the construction of a mine barrage in the North Sea against submarines, plans to lay an oil pipeline across Scotland to save the tonnage required to haul it now and to establish naval aviation stations from the Spanish border to the English Channel.

"The building of the northern mine barrage was one of the biggest things ever accomplished in ordnance work," he said. "A large number of plants in the United States were kept busy many months outfitting it with material. Several American naval bases also were established on the British coast to lay and handle mines. "All the way from the Spanish border clear around to the English Channel we have established aviation stations. The entire coast has been covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. Each station averages from two to three hundred men. This aviation force, with our patrol vessels, did such splendid work during the past six months that there was practically no sinking within fifty miles of the French coast. We hope to extend the patrol zone one hundred miles. The American naval force co-operating with the British, are patrolling the greater part of the Atlantic and conveying vessels in and out of Italy and Greece."

## SOUTH AMERICAN SLAVS GIVE THANKS TO WILSON

Will Ever Remember Services Rendered To Them By Allied Nations

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, October 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Press despatches from Santiago, Chile, say the council of Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs there telegraphed their thanks to President Wilson for his efforts to secure independence for the two races "which have borne for many years the domination of the autocratic Austrian Empire." The message said the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs will ever remember the services rendered to them by the Entente nations and they will make all sacrifices necessary to the achievement of liberty.

## U.S. Court To Sit To Arrange Docket

There will be a call of the docket in the United States Court for China tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time all cases now at issue and not previously assigned will be set for trial. Attorneys are expected to be present as it is desired that the assignments be final and not subsequently changed.

## JAPAN'S 'GREEK GIFTS' TO BE PAID FOR WITH CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY?

Persistent Reports Heard Of Ruthless Demands In Exchange For Boxer Indemnity Remission

### PEACE CONFERENCE ISSUE

Tokio Trying To Get Control Of China's Delegation To Europe, It Is Said

Reuters Pacific Service

Peking, October 20.—According to persistent reports the Japanese suggestions accompanying the return of Japan's share of the Boxer Indemnity embrace questions of the most far-reaching importance, questions that strike at the heart of the independence of China. They are that Japan desires China to appoint a committee to frame a schedule containing the subjects to be submitted to and decided by the International Peace Conference after the war, that attached to the committee there shall be two Japanese advisers whose advice shall be taken in compiling the schedule, that the Chinese delegates at the Conference shall work in close co-operation with the Japanese delegates and be guided by them in all matters of policy, that Japan will not then offer any objection to China being represented at the Conference, that China shall not during the war contract any loans from other foreign powers to repay loans contracted from Japan and that China shall allow the free export of minerals and cotton to supply the industrial requirements of Japan.

Interviewed by Reuters' correspondent, a prominent personage said today: "As the return of the Boxer Indemnity involves the cancellation of a debt, not the handing-over of funds with the usual squeeze attached and the additional power acquired by the official receiver, these reports are almost incredible. But they reach us from semi-official quarters and refuse to do the ordinary death of common rumor."

"I believe that the Japanese deny that any conditions are appended to the cancellation of the debt, and suggestions such as these do not emanate from a friendly power. Discussion at the Peace Conference on Far Eastern affairs must resolve largely into the settlement of Chinese affairs and whether, which I consider more likely, it be carried out by a committee working under the authority of the Conference which would interweave its findings into the world policy governing the Conference. "Any attempt, therefore, to subordinate the interests of China to those of a more powerful neighbor, to lead delegates tongue-tied, manacled and blindfolded into the international political arena, over which metaphorically the banner of Democracy will float in significance of the motto that has striven for articulation through centuries of millitary oppression that the strong must no longer oppress the weak, that might is not right would be but to snuff in decision at the principles for which the Allies are fighting. The matter is too vital to be left in doubt; Japan should issue an unequivocal official statement if it be not true."

## FREIGHT TIE-UP REDUCED ON ATLANTIC SEAPORTS

Accumulation Of Cargo Awaiting Shipment 57 Percent Less Than Last December

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, October 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Railroad Administration reported today that there had been a reduction of 57 percent in the accumulation of freight for export in Atlantic ports between last December and October 1.

### CHANG HSUN PARDONED

Reuters Pacific Service

Peking, October 23.—A Presidential mandate states that General Tsao K'un petitions saying that Chang Hsun brought himself within the pale of the law through a certain incident. Tsao K'un expresses the opinion that Chang Hsun's services to the Republic should set-off his crime and, as Chang's followers have already been pardoned, why not Chang Hsun. We hereby pardon Chang Hsun.

## Gen. Li Shun Subscribes \$10,000 To Liberty Loan



General Li Shun

Among the large purchasers of Liberty Bonds in China was General Li Shun, Tachun of Kiangsu Province. He entered his subscription through Nanking, his headquarters. In doing so he explained to the Americans with whom he communicated that he wished thereby to show his personal appreciation of what the Allies are doing to bring about justice in the world and to show in a practical and concrete way how his own sympathies lay. Also he hoped to set an example to all Chinese and to point out to them how they too might help the cause of freedom for which the Allies are fighting.

## ALLIES REACH DANUBE IN SERBIAN CAMPAIGN

Germany Have Lost Use Of Important Line Of Communication

(French Wireless)

Lyons, October 22.—The Allied troops in Serbia have reached the Danube in the region of Widin. As the result of the occupation of this point the Germans have definitely lost the use of this important means of communication.

## RUTHENIAN AMBITIONS LAID BEFORE WILSON

Want Independence Or Opportunity To Join Other Slavic Nations As Federal Unit

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, October 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Council of Ruthenians, subject during peace to Turkey and Hungary, has asked President Wilson to consider the national aspirations of their people. The members of the delegation said they represented half a million Ruthenians in the United States who urged President Wilson to secure for them the opportunity to join the other Slavic nations as a federal unit if complete independence was found to be impracticable.

## Americans Guests At Dinner Tonight

Chamber Of Commerce Host To Visiting Bank And Business Men

The American Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner at the Columbia Country Club at 8:15 o'clock this evening in honor of Mr. W. C. Lane and Mr. R. Dawson, of the new Asia Banking Corporation, and Mr. Stewart P. Elliott, of W. R. Grace & Co.

It was hoped that Consul-General Thomas Sammons would reach Shanghai in time to attend as a guest of honor, but it is believed that he will not now arrive before Saturday.

## GERMANY'S REPLY EQUIVOCATES ON WILSON DEMANDS

Issue Evaded On All Important Points Raised By President

## QUIT SUBMARINES

Order Not To Torpedo Passenger Ships Only Definite Concession

## 'PEOPLE CONTROL'

Peace Offer Was Made By A Responsible Government, Says Note

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, October 21, 5:10 p.m.—(By wireless). A German official communique states:

Germany's reply to President Wilson is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of the occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure for this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and the actual standard of power of both sides in the field must form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing that standard."

"The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be arranged for fixing details. "It trusts that the President will approve no demand irreconcilable to the honor of the German people and with opening the way to a peace of justice."

Protest Against Inhumanity Charge  
"The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thus against the German people."

For covering a retreat destruction will always be necessary and is in so far permitted by international law. The German troops are under the strictest instruction to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur despite these instructions the guilty are punished.

The German Government further denies that the navy, in sinking ships, ever purposely destroy lifeboats with passengers.

The Government proposes, regarding all these changes, that the facts shall be cleared up by neutral commissions.

To Spare Passenger Ships

In order to avoid anything hampering the work of peace, the German Government has despatched orders to all its submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders shall reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

[The part of the note which should follow here has not yet been received. The concluding section follows:]

The responsibility of the Chancellor of the Empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the Constitution of the Empire in order to require the consent of the representation of the people for decisions of war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, the vast majority of which stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

The President's question, with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany is dealing, is therefore answered in a clear and unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice emanated from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and it is supported by the approval of an



overwhelming majority of the German people.

(Signed) Solf.  
Berlin, October 23.

**Opinion In Paris**  
(French Wireless)  
Lyons, October 23.—The German Government has just communicated its reply to the American Note of October 15, but the document lacks clarity.

Le Petit Parisien comments that in no part of it does one find the firm and frank declarations which we had the right to expect and which concerns the armistice. The German Note renounces the idea of a mixed commission but Germany is not prepared to admit the maintenance of the military superiority of the Allies. On the subject of devastations and the submarine war Germany protests against the wrongs invoked. She pretends that she has given strict orders to her troops and states that she will eventually punish the guilty. She defends her toleration of such acts of piracy and inhumanity and proposes that the commission should investigate these matters but that the facts speak for themselves. Furthermore the German Note affirms that the present Government cannot be held responsible after the recent political changes to a Cabinet which is responsible to Parliament. The Constitution of the German Empire has only been modified in form. The States of the German Confederation are opposed to its revision and the Kaiser and Military Party continue to play a preponderant lead in German politics.

Le Petit Parisien continues: "The Note of the 21st October shows clearly that the German people aspire to peace and that the German Government wishes to obtain it without consenting to these legitimate and necessary sacrifices which have been demanded of it."

### Ship Of 11,800 Tons Built In 105 Days

**Record For Marine Construction  
Made By Shipyard In  
California**

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, October 23.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Nine steel and five wooden vessels of an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 77,850 were delivered to the United States Shipping Board in the week ending October 18. A new record has been set in the construction and delivery of the invincible, an 11,800-ton steel freighter built in Alameda, California, in a hundred and five days.

### U.S. FARM LOAN BOARD GIVES HELP TO 700

**Has Lent \$5,000,000 For Seeding Of Wheat In Middle West**

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, October 23.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Federal Farm Loan Board announced today that loans had been made to more than seven hundred farmers in Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Five million dollars had been loaned largely for the seeding of wheat. Probably three hundred more will be aided this winter.

### Remember, This Is 'Our Day'

Today is "Our Day" and Britons, their friends and Allies are requested to observe the occasion by lending their aid in the financial support of the British Red Cross. No program has been arranged for the day but members of various British organizations will work quietly for the securing of contributions to the "Our Day" Fund, the entire proceeds of which are for the care of the wounded.

Tomorrow night the Shanghai Club will hold a "Ladies' Night" in aid of the fund, dancing and a program being arranged. On Saturday evening at the Olympic Theater there will be a special showing of new British war films under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, which will also go to swell the funds of the Red Cross.

Through the efforts of Mr. A. G. Major, honorary secretary of the Shanghai British Red Cross Society, a large number of subscriptions have already been secured, the St. Patrick's Society has collected \$1,100 and the Royal Society of St. George is making an appeal to its members.

The following contributions were reported by Mr. Major yesterday:

**Previously acknowledged—**  
£2,004.15.0  
Mrs. H. S. Bennett, proceeds of sale of Indian lace ..... 34.12.0  
"G" ..... 100.00.0  
"R.M." ..... 50.00.0  
£2,188.14.0

**Previously acknowledged 40,650.00**

D. M. Nisim ..... 250.00

A. E. Moses ..... 100.00

R. E. Shammoun ..... 100.00

S. Gatten ..... 100.00

J. J. Judah ..... 75.00

### HSU CABINET TO MAKE PEACE DECLARATION

**Statement Will Outline Methods  
To Bring About End Of  
Civil Strife**

**Reuter's Pacific Service**  
Peking, October 23.—The Cabinet today decided to issue a declaration pointing out the necessity for peace and outlining methods best adapted to that end.

A meeting at the President's office today was attended by President Hsu Shih-chang, the members of the Cabinet and Liang Shih-yi.

The acting Premier, Chu Chi-chien and Liang Shih-yi refused at the present time to form a Cabinet, on which it was decided that the existing Ministry should remain in office for a month.

Owing to the illness of Tuan Chih-kwei, Tien Wen-lieh takes over the portfolio for war temporarily. General Tuan Chih-kwei's resignation has not been accepted.

**China Tax Prevents  
Export To Siberia**

**Russian Minister At Peking And  
Consul At Harbin Enter  
Protest**

**Reuter's Pacific Service**  
Peking, October 23.—After raising the embargo on exports from Manchuria to Siberia, the Chinese military authorities imposed export taxes of \$1 a picul on millet and beans, fifty cents per picul on wheat and oats and forty cents on every 100 lbs. of flour and the Maritime Customs was not allowed to permit exports without the exporters producing certificates showing payment of these taxes.

The present rate of exchange makes importation of these articles into Siberia impossible and the Russian Consul at Harbin has protested while Prince Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, lodged a protest yesterday. There have been no results up to the present.

The most interesting feature, however, is that Tiao Ju-lin, the Minister of Finance, agreed to the measure, which is very embarrassing for Japan as she is the only country able to absorb these products.

### GRACE COMPANY LEASES NEW EZRA BLOCK OFFICES

**Latest American Firm Contracts  
For 3,000 Square Feet Of  
Floor Space**

The Grace Company of China has leased 3,000 square feet of floor space on the ground and fifth floors of the new Ezra building, Nanking Road, which will be ready for occupancy January 1.

Temporary quarters have been secured at 18 Nanking Road, where the Grace Company will start business immediately. Seven Americans will form the nucleus of the working force which is to be augmented to 40 when the new offices open the first of the year.

The company will engage in extensive importing and exporting business and the local offices will have close connections with the Grace houses all over the world.

### Chinese Postal Couriers Lend Romance To Service

**'Overland Mail' Carried Afoot 2,223 Miles On  
Longest Single Route In World**

Reports as a rule are proxy things, but occasionally there is a refreshing exception. And such an exception is the report on the working of the Chinese Post Office for 1917, which has just come from the publishers. Figures, of course, make up a large part of the compilation and they are figures which shed an illuminating light upon conditions and progress throughout China, while the reports from the various provinces form a succinct and interesting compendium of events and conditions during the past year. In connection with the report, which will be on sale shortly for 50 cents a copy, Mr. W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner, has furnished some comprehensive memoranda on the workings of the postal system which read like romance. A useful postal map of China is furnished with the report at an extra charge of 50 cents.

There are two methods of compiling a survey of this nature, the commissioner points out. If that so well described by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace in "Russia" had been followed, we should doubtless have before us a reference to the Chinese Government Service of couriers (Chen) of the Chow dynasty, about 3,000 years ago; to the runners of Cyrus in 550 B.C., as chronicled by Xenophon and Herodotus; and to the post houses of the Emperor Augustus. Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Peru" would surely be dragged in for a fleeting reference to the quipo, or "knotted cord letters," by which news was transmitted as accurately as the Citizeness Defarge kept her gruesome record in Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." The historian would then touch lightly on the detailed account by Marco Polo of the Chinese postal system for official despatches in the 13th century, and with a possible comment on Mark Twain's graphic description of the pony express from St. Joe to Sacramento, he would arrive, by easy gradations, at the postal history of the last year.

**Ten Years' Growth**  
You will look in vain in the Report now being reviewed for any embellishments of this kind, but to those who knew the China of 1896, before the establishment of the then Imperial Post Office, the account is as interesting as romance. A few comparisons are now given between totals for 1905, 1911 and 1917; these figures cover the whole service:

	1905	1911	1917
Post Offices	1,437	957	1,683
Postal Agencies	1,139	5,244	7,420
Articles of mail matter posted	23 million	117 million	278 million
Parcels posted (number)	314,000	955,000	2,640,000
Parcels posted (value)	\$8,500,000	\$14,700,000	\$35,000,000
Money Orders Issued	\$1,200,000	\$5,850,000	\$21,500,000
Overland postal courier routes	121,000 li	319,000 li	432,000 li

It will be noted to many that treating the Shanghai Post Office only on its standing as a source of revenue from duty on postal parcels it turns in a larger total to the Customs than 44 of the 50 ports in the Republic of Trade exceeding even such an important place as Nanking.

**The Mail Carriers of China**  
Shanghai residents are too prone to think of the Chinese Post Office when they consider its workings at all, as like most foreign concerns of the kind, receiving and despatching its mail matter by the medium of steamships and trains. Though the steamer lines at the end of 1917 totaled 68,600 li, and the railway connections 19,500 li, the overland courier routes aggregated no less than 432,000 li. There it is that the real romance of the Service lies, relays of fast couriers traveling day and night to every corner of the country. From Kwanyintung, the rail-end station in Honan, to Thiwatu, in far-off Turkistan, the Chinese Post Office maintains a day-and-night courier service over 8,570 li (13,323 miles)—probably the longest single-courier line in the world. On one occasion when a mounted courier service was being experimented with from Urga to Kalgan, a foreign employee of the Chinese Post Office rode the distance of 3,460 li (11,153 miles) in 9 days, despite heavy rains, he had relays of Government animals at his disposal, but the feat is none the less noteworthy. Another foreign employee, now closer to civilization in Manchuria, tested a new courier line by leaving Chengtu at 5 p.m. and personally walking 130 li through the night without escort, arriving at the terminus at 6 a.m.

The couriers themselves do wonderful work; there are humble servants of the Chinese Post Office in Szechuen who cover on foot an average of 120 li per day throughout the year, and there are others in the same province who, carrying 40 lbs. of letter mails, do 180 li at a stretch, without any rest save brief stops for food. Where bridges have been carried away, and not replaced, the Service maintains wire ropes from bank to bank of the torrents, and no losses are known to have occurred in such situations.

Camels, yak, mules, ponies, rafts made of inflated hides—in short, all possible means towards the object aimed at—employed by the Chinese Post Office, and, with the risk of brigands, unruly soldiery, wild beasts, and even murder before them, the couriers carry on their daily tasks uncompromisingly. Can't Kipling's "Overland Mail" be equally well applied to the Chinese Post Office couriers as to those of India?

**As To The Profits**  
The business man will ask how much profit the Chinese Post Office makes. Now, a post office is not instituted primarily to be a revenue producer; it is only within very recent times that the United States Post Office has shown a balance on the right side, and the Post Office of India, the development of which dates from 1860, did not meet expenses for 30 years after. With a high literacy percentage, and means of communication in the interior still very primitive; and with political unrest and brigandage affecting particularly the parcel

traffic, the Chinese Post Office ended 1917 with a surplus of receipts over expenditure of \$1,422,000, as compared with \$937,000 for 1916, and \$802,532 for 1915. With the younger generation now at school once at years of discretion what will the future not have in store for the Chinese Post Office? The total of articles of mail matter posted by the Chinese Post Office has already been quoted as 278 million for 1917, including postcards, newspapers, printed matter, samples, etc. which gives an average of considerably below one per annum for each member of the population. The Statesman's Year Book for 1917 shows an average of letters only per capita of 79 for England in the year 1915. China has done well, but she has still far to go.

**A Staff Of 25,000**  
The Chinese Post Office had at the close of 1917, 101 foreigners and 25,000 Chinese; the latest Customs figures at the disposal of the writer give a total for the senior Service of 1,148 foreigners and 6,030 Chinese, so that the proportion of foreigners to Chinese is about 1 to 5 in the case of the Customs and but 1 to 250 for the Post Office.

The German and Austrian employees of the Post Office—16 in all—consequent upon the declaration of war by China, were notified that connection with the Administration was severed. The 1917 Report records the regretful death of Mr. T. Piry, former Postmaster General, to whom is due in large measure the great development of the Service; and the appointment of Mr. H. Picard-Destefans as Co-Director General of Posts.

One of the most interesting entries in the Report shows how the Chinese Post Office made possible the successful recruitment of Chinese recruits for service in France. The British Emigration Bureau at Weihaiwei alone issued through the Chinese Post Office for the last nine months of 1917 over 11,000,000 of money orders, for the payment of the monthly allotments to the families of the laborers. The Weihaiwei total mentioned not only formed the main support of some 25,000 families, mostly residing in remote parts of Chihli and Shan-tung, but contributed materially to the economic advancement of the localities so touched.

**Figures For Shanghai**  
A few 1917 figures for the Shanghai District, which are mostly to be credited to the Foreign Settlements and Chinese City, may be interesting to local readers of this paper: Ordinary letters posted..... 17,500,000  
Newspapers and printed matter posted..... 23,740,000  
Postcards posted..... 6,740,000  
Registered articles posted..... 1,400,000  
Express articles posted..... 489,000  
Parcels (number) posted..... 412,000  
Parcels (value)..... \$5,600,000  
Money orders issued..... \$ 900,000  
Money orders cashed..... \$1,600,000  
Collected from letter boxes, pillar boxes, etc., 12,600,000  
Posted for local delivery..... 5,200,000  
New Head Office A Prospect  
The present Shanghai Head Office has long ago become too small, and a site measuring about 7 mow has been secured, with frontage on the Soochow Creek, North Szechuen Road and Tiendong Road, on which a new building, of at least twice the capacity of the present one, will be erected as soon as possible. At Nanking a new Head Post Office and

three residences for the foreign staff are nearing completion; building is proceeding at Tainan for office and residences, and arrangements have been made for new structures at Peking, Kailfeng, Taiyuanfu and Harbin. The first Service-owned District Head Office was completed at Hankow in 1917.

A few changes have been made in the tariff of postage. Postcards, of which the Report tells us there were 30 million for all China in 1917, are now charged 11 cents instead of 1 cent. Incidentally, the figures of the Report for postcards despatched gives even post office men food for thought. Why should the populous province of Kwangtung, exposed for centuries to foreign influence, show a sale of only 183,000 postcards, while Kiangsu (excluding Shanghai and the country adjoining), with a much smaller population, disposes of 8,800,000 and Chekiang, also less populous, of 4 million?

The insurance of parcels, formerly compulsory, is now optional, and the fee charged has been reduced by one-half, in spite of the wreck of the s.s. Hongkong having cost the Post Office \$24,000 for indemnities. Parcel post agreements with the United Kingdom and with Russia were completed, and came into effect in the year under review. Parcels to Sinkiang (Chinese Turkistan) carried by couriers for 2,000 miles were transmitted at a loss of 17 cents per kilo; the temporary rate adopted had therefore to be revised. The parcel traffic inland has been much hampered by the prevalence of brigands, often involving accumulation of parcels at a center for weeks before despatch was considered safe.

The Postal Service is indebted to the Commanders of certain American and British gunboats on the Upper Yangtze for carrying mails between Ichang, Wanhien and Chungking on several occasions.

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The German and Austrian employees of the Post Office—16 in all—consequent upon the declaration of war by China, were notified that connection with the Administration was severed. The 1917 Report records the regretful death of Mr. T. Piry, former Postmaster General, to whom is due in large measure the great development of the Service; and the appointment of Mr. H. Picard-Destefans as Co-Director General of Posts.

One of the most interesting entries in the Report shows how the Chinese Post Office made possible the successful recruitment of Chinese recruits for service in France. The British Emigration Bureau at Weihaiwei alone issued through the Chinese Post Office for the last nine months of 1917 over 11,000,000 of money orders, for the payment of the monthly allotments to the families of the laborers. The Weihaiwei total mentioned not only formed the main support of some 25,000 families, mostly residing in remote parts of Chihli and Shan-tung, but contributed materially to the economic advancement of the localities so touched.

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**TANSAN**  
A few 1917 figures for the Shanghai District, which are mostly to be credited to the Foreign Settlements and Chinese City, may be interesting to local readers of this paper: Ordinary letters posted..... 17,500,000  
Newspapers and printed matter posted..... 23,740,000  
Postcards posted..... 6,740,000  
Registered articles posted..... 1,400,000  
Express articles posted..... 489,000  
Parcels (number) posted..... 412,000  
Parcels (value)..... \$5,600,000  
Money orders issued..... \$ 900,000  
Money orders cashed..... \$1,600,000  
Collected from letter boxes, pillar boxes, etc., 12,600,000  
Posted for local delivery..... 5,200,000  
New Head Office A Prospect  
The present Shanghai Head Office has long ago become too small, and a site measuring about 7 mow has been secured, with frontage on the Soochow Creek, North Szechuen Road and Tiendong Road, on which a new building, of at least twice the capacity of the present one, will be erected as soon as possible. At Nanking a new Head Post Office and

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## Firms Here Must Also Help Put U.S. Flag On Pacific

American Shippers Must Co-operate in Bringing Ships After War, Says Mr. S. P. Elliott

Forceful figures on the extent and efficiency of America's shipbuilding program, with a picture of post-war possibilities for United States merchant marine on the Pacific and a strong appeal for co-operation between the shipper and the ship operator if the most is to be realized, formed the points of an address given before the American University Club at the Carlton yesterday by Mr. Stewart P. Elliott of W. R. Grace and Co. Another interesting talk on "Anglo-American Co-operation in the Far East" was given by Mr. G. Charles Hodges of the Far Eastern Bureau of New York.

An exceptionally large attendance featured yesterday's talk, which was presided over by Mr. Julian Arnold, president of the Club. Among the guests of honor were Mr. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attaché, Bishop Homer Stuntz, Mr. W. C. Lane and Mr. Ralph Dawson, of the New Asia Banking Corporation, as well as members of the American and Allied consular staffs.

It would be nothing short of amazing, Mr. Elliott began, if the great mercantile fleet now being created by American shipyards were turned over to foreign flags after the war. Because America had allowed certain impractical men to set the conditions under which their ships should operate, the American flag had almost disappeared from the Pacific, but today, he declared, public opinion in the United States was fully determined on its maintenance.

### Describes Shipyards At Home

In view of the precedents and traditions of those whom I represent, you must appreciate the pride which I, as one of the field-workers, feel in all that has to do with ships," Mr. Elliott continued. "A few months ago it was my privilege and opportunity to visit some of the great shipyards of the Atlantic Coast, some of the new ones, and some of the old ones. Probably the most spectacular shipyard in the world today is the Hog Island plant with only a single contract in hand to build 180 ships, almost simultaneously. The construction of ships at Hog Island is a water front of three miles. Eighty miles of steel track have been laid and are required in 848 acres of yard to take care of deliveries of material to these ships. Eighteen miles of pavement have been constructed to take care of motor and foot traffic about the yard. Six hundred miles of underground electric wiring has been put down to take care of various machinery needed about the plant.

Twenty-six thousand men were working in this shipyard, most of them it seemed to me, riveting, for after all Hog Island is only an assembling plant. The parts come from the interior. The average monthly expenditure is ten million dollars, which, compared with the Panama Canal job, which was two and one-half million dollars monthly, makes the Hog Island plant—in the vernacular—stand out as some shipyard; and this is only one yard. Some months ago it was only a river mud flat.

Their neighbors, the New York Ship Building Co., at Camden, New Jersey, also commercially related in a way to my principals—laid the keel and built a ship and sent her to sea loaded with over 5,000 tons of cargo within about six weeks' time. All over the land time records of every nature are smashed from day to day.

**Present Shipping Program**  
"The present ship program includes building in the United States until up to twenty million tons of ships will be in operation under the American flag by the end of next year. This is not boasting. It is one of the things Americans and they could do—and are doing—just as they are doing things in Europe on the Western front.

These ships are now needed for supplies for our soldiers and our Allies and they are therefore forth-coming. Along the same lines you can rest assured when our people at home fully realize what is required to protect their position in foreign trade, the support will be forthcoming also. They are only waiting for you to convince them of what is needed.

"We must drive home what is required to protect our trade abroad because 60 percent of the population of the United States have never seen a ship. I do not suppose over six or seven percent have ever seen the Pacific Ocean, so until the importance of what oceans and the ships that sail them is brought home to the public at large we can hardly hope they will send our legislature to congress over-burdened with instructions to support foreign trade or encourage the public funds for subsidies and protective measures. It is for our nationals abroad, such as you gathered here and in other parts of the world, to drive home the message.

It is easy to understand our friends in Japan taking advantage of our up-to-the-present national attitude as regards Pacific commerce," Mr. Elliott continued. "Their increase in business has been only natural under a concentrated and active program of persistency, aided by national legislation and support. They always work—rather than debate.

In 1881, about the time a lot of us were doing foreign trade with mud

pies in the back yard, the total of exports and imports for the Japanese Empire was Yen 1.79 per head per annum. Ten years later, in 1891, it was Yen 3.50; ten years later, in 1901, it was Yen 11.18, and after another ten years, in 1911, it was Yen 18.55. The last authentic figures I have are for 1916 when it was Yen 32.64 and allowing for the same rates of increase over 11 years directly previous, Japanese foreign trade for 1917 may be estimated at Yen 45 per capita and for 1918 I am willing to take on bets for a limited number of hats that it will exceed Yen 60 per capita. In fact I look for something like Yen 75.

### Allies Must Work Together

"Here you are as part and parcel of the combination of things that does business in and with China. Her total export and import trade may be reckoned at only the 2.50 per capita. Think of the difference and what it represents as a comparison. Certainly the comparison is to be improved we just co-operate along mutually advantageous lines rather than maintain indiscriminate distrust of our own nationals and Allies. If we can fight together we can work together.

"The trade on the Pacific requires powerful organization. The great volume of exchange of goods will be handled, not by 'trains,' but by regular line traffic. The whole situation points that way. Conditions must be such as to protect the interests of the weak as well as the strong.

Remember that the companies which fly the American flag and transport your products to and from China under that flag are your partners. We, and I mean all the American companies now operating on the Pacific, can only operate if you are successful. And I think that you will find that after the war, unless you have American shipping as a partner in your business, you will have a hard road out here in the Far East.

"To increase the American flag on the Pacific all of us must be determined on co-operation. This combination should be able to meet American interests. Need I emphasize a human spirit of co-operation which now animates the Allied world, and not with the hatred breeding methods of German commerce? The spirit of co-operation must prevail here as elsewhere. There is room for us all out here. The more trade China does in the aggregate the

## HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD RHEUMATISM?

Perhaps you are doctoring symptoms instead of the disease. Three instances of a more successful method.

There are almost as many ways of doctoring rheumatism as there are doctors. Most of these treatments are directed at the symptoms and are considered successful if they relieve the pain and stiffness. But the blood remains un-purified and so the rheumatism is sure to return, especially during cold or damp weather. There is, however, one method that has proved consistently successful in rheumatism, and this has been verified by, among many others, Mr. Albert White, who lives at 11, Chester Road, Winchester, England. To a press representative recently he described his search for something more than relief.

"Many of my fellow workers," said he, "are subject to pains in the back and muscles from lumbago and rheumatism, and I often had to leave work suffering awful pain. My trouble was rheumatism, and I did not know what to do to get relief."

Mrs. White, who was present at the interview, took up the conversation here: "I was once a cripple through rheumatism. For some years I had severe attacks, and could scarcely use my feet. Medicine did not seem to do me any good. The pain in my limbs was as bad as though my sinews were drawn. When I had almost given up hope, someone advised me to try a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. I did so, and the result was wonderful. My appetite picked up and my spirits brightened. Steadily I improved, and the rheumatism got easier and easier. Before I had taken three bottles of Dr. Williams' pink pills the rheumatism had quite gone, and my health generally was splendid. I have never had any return of the rheumatism or pains."

"Now to finish my story," said Mr. White, "I delayed taking Dr. Williams' pink pills until I was scarcely able to stand upright. But when I did take them, I found prompt relief. I had only taken two bottles of the pills, when I ate better and enjoyed my food. Every dose of Dr. Williams' pink pills made the stiffness easier and the pains less severe. In a short time the whole trouble left me. I was free from rheumatism, and have felt fit ever since."

Mrs. White added:—"My cousin is in the Coldstream Guards, and has been wounded in the war. I remember the time when he could only walk by the aid of sticks. His trouble then was due to severe rheumatic stiffness. But after a short treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills he got thoroughly well."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are invaluable in diseases of the blood and nerves. They have cured anæmia, after effects of influenza, general debility and sick headaches, dizziness, nervous prostration, and have accomplished wonderful results even in chronic cases. But you must ask for Dr. Williams' when buying at shops and see that name is on the package. They are also obtainable, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, post free, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

larger will be individual participation, and the more we co-operate the bigger the trade will be. You know the tower of Babel was a failure because the builders could not agree and the languages were different. I hope there will be no misunderstanding about our language or our co-operation in regard to the American flag on the Pacific."

That these 38,000-ton ships for trans-Pacific trade are now, or shortly will be, under process of construction by the New York Ship Building Co., connected with W. R. Grace and Co., was an announcement made by Mr. Elliott. The designs for these ships were being discussed by the directors when last he was in Camden, but the only point of discussion was over certain measurements of breadth for the ships.

**Mr. Hodges Speaks**  
The war as an illustration of what Anglo-American co-operation can do and is doing was taken by Mr. Hodges in pointing out the advantages and necessity for trade union in the Far East in the future.

"The real test is coming when the peace is signed," he said. "That test will be made out here in the Far East. Anglo-American co-operation is vital for three reasons: (1)—Our world-position makes this unity of purposes an essential condition for a lasting peace. (2)—We have mutual aims whose realization is only to be had in common. (3)—Economically we need each other. The United States has no sympathy for an economic program overwhelmingly political in ends. We disavow any intent to make our trade a weapon of political aggression. Any statesman should see that 1914 put that behind. America cannot associate herself in undertakings inspired by a statecraft conceived in the spirit of the old diplomacy. It is because of this—the fact that Great Britain has come steadily to set her face against this well-worn tool—that America and England are today able to join hands.

"I venture two predictions: America's full development in the Far East—and China's possibilities alone are greater than anywhere else in the world—cannot take place without a close working agreement with Great Britain of the most intimate sort. Secondly, this accord must exist between the United States and Britain's purposes unless we stand ready to see all the gains go to some third power. Our common future on the Pacific demands a broad view of the situation—willingness to forego the petty things which seem to complicate the situation when viewed close up continually."

## BISHOP STUNTZ LECTURES ON KIPLING AND WORKS

American Churchman Gives Readings From Poems At Union Church Hall

Rudyard Kipling's beginning on the Lahore Civil-Military Gazette, his rise to fame and the lessons drawn from many of his poems were described in "An Evening With Kipling" by Bishop Homer C. Stuntz at the first lecture in the Union Church Literary and Social Guild series at Union Hall last night.

Bishop Stuntz, who was in India when Kipling's first poems appeared in the Lahore paper, recited passages from many of Kipling's works, told of the mild sensation created by the poems when they first appeared and discussed his later successes.

When reading "The Islanders," he drew to point out the necessity of "sending love and letters to your soldier sons rather than trinkets and presents."

"I have a son in France fighting with the American Army but I am not going to clog the mails with foolishness when soldiers need shot and shell and cannon rather than Christmas presents—enough shot and shell and cannon to shoot their way right up the Wilhelmstrasse," he said. When he came to the line "the end is not close," the lecturer drew to point out that today "the end is not close until Germany learns more than she has yet."

"The Islanders" and "The Lesson," two poems criticizing and condemning the British army officers for ineffectuality, "so angered the British people that Kipling was never to be posthumously," said Bishop Stuntz.

Bishop Stuntz was acting-chaplain in the British Army and paid several tributes to Tommy Atkins and recited several of Kipling's poems lauding the British private. "Tommy Atkins," "All's Well," "Back to the Army Again," "M.I." and others were included. Poems written while Kipling was in South Africa, "Sussex," "The Hymn Before Action" and others were read by Bishop Stuntz.

"For the benefit of the young men and all the ladies present," Bishop Stuntz read "The Old Men" after beginning his own pardon and the pardon of those over forty.

The lecturer punctuated his readings with several anecdotes and witty digressions that kept the large audience in constant merriment. He paid his respects to the canting conventional parson, who could not remember that he was a man first and a preacher incidentally, and took occasion to pay a tribute to Kitchener for the latter's achievements in the Boer War.

The next lecture in the series will be given by Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, November 6. Mr. Graham-Barrow will talk on "War-time Glimpses of America."

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## MISS INGALIS

Miss Ingalls. By Gertrude Hall. New York: The Century Company. \$1.40 (gold).

Distinction, skill, the fine achievement of success, are all to be found in the drawing of Miss Hall's two central characters, Grace Ingalls and her lover, Clarence Overcome. They are a rare combination of delicacy and refinement; and artistic sensibility in the means by which they are produced and vigor, vitality, aliveness in the result. Several of the other members of the Overcome family stand out almost as much alive, as individual and as forcefully and finely portrayed as is the youngest member of the firm of Overcome Brothers. In its material happenings the tale is slight, almost diaphanous, but in its spiritual drama—a far more difficult thing to make real and impressive—it is keenly interesting, skillfully and logically worked out, and carries the reader along so absorbed in what is going to be the fate of the heroine that he is likely to miss some of the artistic skill with which it is done and will want to go back and linger over it to get the full flavor of its quality.

The Overcome family is a large assemblage of brothers, sisters, sisters-in-law, children, nephews and nieces, and they all live together in a big, richly furnished home. Most of them are of the dominating, full-blooded, ruthless type, though this fundamental rapacity of their natures is masked ordinarily under dispositions and manners that seem to be generous, open-hearted, jovial, and friendly. But underneath all this, that is quite true superficially, are the rapacity and the ruthlessness that have made the Overcome fortune and built up the huge Overcome business. And into this family, to spend a few months before her marriage to Clarence Overcome, goes Grace Ingalls, daughter of genteel poverty, high-minded, fine-fibered, clear-eyed, and determined in her conceptions of right and justice. She is much in love, in a shy, virginal, dazzled way, with the handsome, virile, physically magnificent young man who has taken her heart by storm and swept her off her feet. She goes into his home eager to take all his people into her heart and to love them all because they are his. The drama rushes along on swift feet and comes to its climax in only a few weeks. It all evolves out of the things she learns about one or another member of the family and the characteristics of which her lover now and then gives her glimpses. They must have their way, these Overcomes, and they are accustomed to getting it, by fair means if those are sufficient, and if not by any that will suffice. Under these conditions Grace Ingalls develops traits of character that one has only vaguely discerned in her in the beginning, but which are logical and inevitable, which meet the Overcome traits as steel meets steel. One would have to travel far in recent fiction to find a more lovable heroine than she, so exquisitely fine is she, so girlishly delighted with the good things life seems ready to pour into her lap, so well tempered the metal of her spirit.

Miss Hall won much acclaim for her former novel, "Aurora the Magnificent," and this new one although so different, is likely to bring her equal praise.

## THE INFERNO

The Inferno. By Henri Barbusse. Translated with an introduction by Edward J. O'Brien. New York: Boni and Liveright. \$1.50 (gold).

Henri Barbusse's "Under Fire" has won a good deal of attention among American readers and has also aroused much protest. Its admirers are of two classes, those who, because of their extreme and more or less Germanized socialistic and pacifistic convictions, are in accord with the defeatist attitude toward the war and those who stand in awe of a writer who can make vivid any intensely hideous and disgusting pictures of humanity. That Barbusse can handle his pen with skill and power is very evident in that book, beside which this translation from what, one would guess, must have been an earlier production is a weak and unimpressive affair. Both the message of the work and the method by which it is handled are so repugnant to Anglo-Saxon ideas and temperament that one wonders any effort should have been made to introduce it to readers of that race. The message is that of spiritual and intellectual nihilism, the isolation, vacuity, uselessness and helplessness of the individual life. And the method is

the "Peeping Tom" plan. The story—one calls it so for the sake of a conventional designation, but as a story it is without form and void and is better described merely as a piece of fiction—is told in the first person by a young man who lives in a boarding house in Paris. In the wall of his room he discovers a small hole which enables him to look into the next room without being seen himself. He glues his eyes to the aperture for hours at a time, by day and night, week after week, until it becomes an obsession, a mania with him. He is possessed, exalted, by the thought that he is seeing the naked souls of those who, one after another, group after group, occupy that room.

It is evident that in the translation the original has been much expurgated and softened down. But even in what has been left there is enough suggestion of what has been eliminated to account for "the 100th French edition," referred to in the title page. In a nation which puts no limits of decency upon its printing press, the American translator-publisher have been well advised in attempting to keep the matter of the book within limits that will not offend American readers. But those readers are likely to find the spirit of the work both bewildering and repellent, with its dreariness of view and weariness of life, its denial of that zest in living which all healthy spirits feel, its morbid touch, and its futile philosophy, as of a kitten—no, a battered, bear-eyed, mangy old cat chasing its tail. The author's style provokes to mirth, so artificial is it, so intent on producing excessive effect, so shrill and blatant its emotional affections.

For many years before the war French authors belied France to the world and caused other nations to believe the French people were of the degenerate sort pictured in their books and plays. The war has shown how false were the observations and the reports of those misguided people of the pen. Those who admire the real France who has disclosed herself will see in "The Inferno" merely another of the old fables, no longer worth a moment's attention.

## Philippines News Notes

Nearly 50,000 people paraded the streets of Manila, Columbus Day, October 12, in the interesting of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The parade, which was ten miles long, was featured by the number of women marchers, both Americans and Filipinos.

Seventy Syrians in Manila have pledged \$100,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

So crippled has the Bureau of Public Works American personnel become that the Governor General has sent a cablegram to the Secretary of War at Washington requesting that official to contract for the services of seven American engineers with a compensation of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

Forty-thousand copies of a "War Catechism" containing questions and answers concerning the great world war, its causes and progress, the part that the United States plays in it, and the duties of the citizens, has been distributed to all school divisions in the Philippines by Dr. W. W. Marquardt, Director of Education.

A diminution of over 18,000 bales in the Philippine Islands' hemp production during the month of September, as compared with August, is shown by the fiber report just compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture.

The pay of the enlisted men in the Filipino division of 15,000 to be federalized the first of November and that of the Philippine scouts after that date will be approximately one-third higher than are the salaries for Filipino troops at the present.

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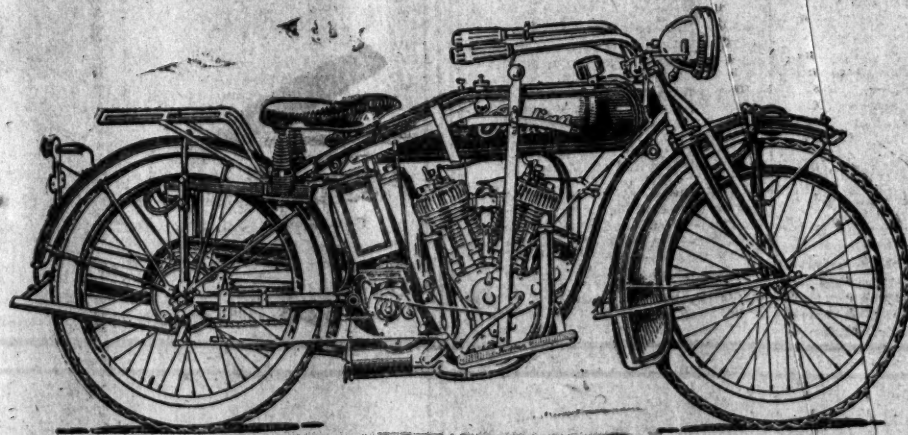
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## THE FLAME THAT IS FRANCE

The Flame that is France. By Henri Malherbe. Translated by V. W. B. New York: The Century Company. \$1 (gold).

There is a unique experience in store for those who read this little book of rare charm and distinction which, under its French title, "La Flamme au Poing," was awarded the Goncourt Prize in Paris for the year 1917.

From the days of Montaigne down to this epoch of world war, French genius and imagination have lent emotional allurements to meditations which find expression in a literary form that combines fiction with prose essay. Here we have intimate and vivid war experiences of a poet who has poured out through the alembic of his own quickened, imaginative soul, the quenchless fire that inspires all France. In the night hours of waiting, between the hell-flames of battle, within sound and sight of the death throes of the fallen, visions come to this soldier of Memory, Love and Death. He has "talked with them as with new comrades of the battlefield."

Across the darkness of the night sky, lighted now and again with the flaming plumes of exploding rockets, shaken by the detonations of great guns, Memory evokes for this soldier of France the home he defends, the brave and tender scenes of its drama, the color and perfume of its gardens that penetrate the stench of battle. He relives the earlier scenes of the great war in which he has had part. Memory consecrates and purifies the terrible days of atrocious suffering in which he has seen perish so many of his heroic comrades, whose souls have escaped from disfigured and mutilated bodies. He recalls the victories that have endeared to him the landscapes of the Meuse, where war has not been able to mar and profane wholly

the pathetic beauty of this countryside that speaks to the heart of the army, imploring pity and revenge. He conjures up the scene in the cellar of a ruin in which the industry and compassion of nurses and peasants have made a safe haven for the wounded and for Teuton prisoners through a bombardment.

When in the soldier's vision Memory is replaced by Love, we see battle-scarred units resting in a quiet camp, like a crowd of innocent children, their hearts soothed by the magic of fighting musicians who have helped to take Douaumont, and now evoke enchanting melodies of Franck, Bizet, and Mozart. The vision of Love changes to a scene in a ruined abbey, where the soldier-poet stands in a vast throng of his war comrades, their fierce, emaciated faces softened to humility and reverence as they come to lay before the altar their sorrows and their adoration, and emerge again into the daylight and turmoil of war. The vision of Love follows the life of the soldier who has left behind him all the enchanting beauty and desire of Spring, the importunate pleading of youth at its flood tide for happiness and love. Last and most wonderful is the appeal of this little book in its interpretation of the vision of Death which the soldier faces intrepidly every day and in every war disguise; men who are struck down at their guns after surviving twenty wounds; men who die under their masks of the suffocating tear shells and are buried by their comrades even in the bombardment with a last tribute of leaf crowns; men who, even in death, still face the enemy and bar his road; men who, face to face with the last supreme enemy on the earth, under the earth, question their souls bravely and calmly and, having renounced friendship, love, happiness, ambition, they can bear to have life withdraw like a song that slowly dies into silence.



## 'FIGHT TO END' IS VOW DEMANDED BY KAISER

Tells Krupp Workers He's 'Supreme War Lord' And 'Germany Is Invincible'

### WAVES THE OLIVE BRANCH

Wilhelm Then Repeats Hun Platitudes And Blames Allies For Everything Bad

How the Kaiser was striving in September to instill new spirit in his discouraged people is revealed by the following account of his speech at Esen.

Amsterdam, September 12.—Speaking at the Krupp munitions works at Esen, Emperor Wilhelm declared that every one in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knew that he had "let no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for your people and for the entire civilized European world."

The Emperor said it took two to make peace—that one could not do it unless he could overcome the other. Germany, he declared, was confronted with her enemies' will to destroy her, and she must place against this determination to preserve her existence.

The Emperor said: "My dear friends at the Krupp works:

"I have long felt a desire to pay you a visit during this war, but, as you know, numerous political and military duties have summoned me to the various battlefields and regions of war-wrecked Europe. Now at last, to my delight, I have succeeded in coming here to the works which I have been able to observe in their development since my earliest childhood and the inspection of which has always filled me with the greatest admiration for German science and inventive energy.

### Expresses 'My Imperial Thanks'

"What I want to do today is to express imperial thanks to the directors of the Krupp works, the workmen and the workwomen for the absolutely astounding manner in which the Krupp works have been placed at the disposal of the German army and its supreme war lord. Very great work has been accomplished by all from the directors down to the last workman and workwoman, and this under increasing difficulties, clothing difficulties and losses, sorrows and cares which have spared no home, neither princely house nor modest workman's dwelling.

"Industrial mobilization, without distinction of age or sex, has constituted a demand such as never before was made on the German people, and yet it was responded to willingly and joyfully. In that connection I should like, above all, to express my warm thanks as the country's father to the women as well as the girls and the men for their self-sacrificing performance of their duty, despite their harassing cares.

"No one amongst our people should imagine I am not conversant with this. In my journeys through the land I have spoken with many a widow, many a peasant, many a member of the Landwehr and the Landsturm, whose hearts were heavy with cares but who glowed with the thought of duty first. I have been touched by your cares to the depths of my heart. What paternal suggestion could do to lighten the burden as far as possible has been done. Much could have been done otherwise, and it is no wonder there is dissatisfaction here and there.

"But to whom, after all, do we owe this? Who spoke at the very beginning of the war of starving out the German women and children? Who was it who introduced terrible hatred into this war? It was the enemy.

"Every one of you in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knows that I left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for you and your people and for the entire civilized European world. In December, 1914, I presented the enemy public with a clear and unambiguous offer of peace in the name of the German Empire and my allies. Jeers, mockery and contempt were the answer.

Invokes God's Judgment  
"He up above knows my sense of responsibility. Repeatedly during the last months the responsible leaders of the Imperial Government have unambiguously given to understand, to everyone who wished to understand, that we are at all times ready to offer the hand of peace."

The Emperor declared the answer of Germany's enemy was the outspoken will to the destruction, the disintegration, the crushing of Germany. "To make peace," he added, "two are needed. If either is unwilling the other cannot, presuming that he does not overthrow the other. Thus we are confronted with the enemy's absolute will to destruction. And against this absolute will to destruction we must place our absolute will to preserve our existence.

"Our brave army out there has shown you this will and deed. Whether in assault, or withdrawal, or trench fighting, the only thing that matters is that the enemy should lose as much as possible. That has occurred and continues to occur.

"Our death-defying navy also has proved that. It beat the enemy at the Skagerrack, despite his great superiority. Our U-boats, like a consuming worm, gnaw at the enemy's life more than our enemies will admit.

"Even though, in the opinion of many among you, it is lasting too long, every German man and every German woman must, in witnessing these incomparable heroic deeds of our army and our navy, be aware that we are fighting and struggling for existence and that we must make the

## Marines Departing For The Firing Line



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utmost effort to defend ourselves vigorously, not only through the work but in the thoughts of our people.

"Many among you have often asked themselves during this long war: How did such a thing happen? Why did we have to undergo such a thing after forty years of peace? I think it is a question well worthy of an answer and which must be answered for the future—for our children and our grandchildren.

### The Kaiser's Answer

"I have thought long on the matter and have come to the following answer:

"In this world good clashes with evil. That is how things have been ordered from on high—the yes and the no; the no of the doubting mind against the yes of the creative mind; the no of the pessimist against the yes of the optimist; the no of the unbeliever against the yes of the champion of faith; the yes of heaven against the no of hell.

"You will acknowledge that I am right in describing this war as the product of a great negation, and do you ask what negation it is? It is the negation of the German people's right to existence. It is the negation of all our Kultur, a negation of our achievements of all our work.

"The German people was industrious, meditative, assiduous, industrious in all domains. It worked with body and soul. But there were people who did not wish to work, but to rest on their laurels. Those were our enemies. We got close to them through our profitable work and the development of our industry, science and art, through our popular education and social legislation. Thereby our people thrived, and then came envy.

### Envy Caused War, He Says

"Envy induced our enemies to fight, and war came upon us. And now when our opponents see that their hopes have been deceptive and how our mighty generals, after whom your new workshops are rightly named, have dealt them blow upon blow, hatred springs up. We only know the honest wrath which deals the enemy the blow, but when his lies prostrate and bleeding we extend to him our hand and see to his recovery.

"Hated, manifestly, itself, only among peoples who feel themselves beaten. If therefore such terrible hatred exists among our enemies it owes its origin to the fact that their calculations have been wrong. Every one who knows the character of the Anglo-Saxons knows what it means to fight them—how tenacious they are. We do not know when the struggle will end, but one thing we do know, namely, that we must fight the battle through.

"And now, my friends, let me draw your attention to something more. You have read what recently happened in Moscow—the mighty conspiracy against the present government. The parliamentary-governed, democratic British nation has endeavored to overthrow the ultra-democratic government which the Russian people had begun to construct, because this government, considering the interests of its fatherland, wishes to maintain its people in the peace for which it clamors.

"But the Anglo-Saxon does not yet desire peace. That is how things are. It is proof of his feeling of inferiority that the Anglo-Saxon has recourse to such criminal means.

### Calls For 'Final Exertions'

"Everything now depends on our final exertions. Everything is at

stake, and because our enemies know it, because they have the greatest respect for the German army, because they see they cannot overcome our army and navy, they are trying to overcome us by means of internal disintegration and to weaken us by false rumors.

"These do not emanate from the German people. They are artificial productions. But whoever harkens to such rumors, whoever passes on unsubstantiated news in the railway workshop or elsewhere sins against the Fatherland. He is a traitor and is liable to severe punishment, no matter whether he be a count or a workman.

"I know very well every one of you will acknowledge that I am right in this matter. Believe me, it is not easy for me to hear every day the anxiety and the responsibility for a nation of seventy millions, and for more than four years be a spectator to all the difficulties and increasing distress of the people."

The Emperor then referred to the German Empire, "who by God's assistance again is on the road to recovery." He recalled the passage in the Bible: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and he shall sustain thee" and "But seek ye first his kingdom and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." The Emperor then added:

"How can we please God and soften His heart? By doing our duty! In making our Fatherland free! Consequently, it is our duty to hold out with all our strength in the fight against our enemies."

"Each one of us has received his appointed task from on high. You at your hammer, you at your lathe, and I on my throne. We must all, however, build on God's assistance. Doubt is the greatest ingratitude toward the Lord, and now I ask you all simply and honestly: Have we, then, really ground for doubt?"

### Germany's 'Victories'

"Just look at the four years of war! What immense achievements we have behind us. Half the world stood against us and our loyal allies, and now we have peace with Russia and peace with Rumania, Servia and Montenegro are finished.

"Only in the West do we still fight, and is it to be thought that the good God will abandon us there at the last moment?"

"We should be ashamed of the faint-heartedness which comes when one gives credence to rumors. From the facts which you yourselves have experienced forge for yourselves a firm belief in the future of your Fatherland."

"We often at home and at the front, in church and in the open air, have sung, 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott!' So it is resounded in the blue vault of heaven and in the thunder clouds. The nation from which such a hymn originated must be invincible. My request, my demand of you and through you to all the workers

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## UNIVERSITY FOR HONAN PROPOSED IN ASSEMBLY

Strong Element in Provincial Body Favors Merging Schools in Kaifeng

### China Press Correspondence

Kaifeng, October 19.—Shall Honan have a real university or not?

This is the question now being discussed by the Honan Assembly. It is understood that it will be decided within the next two weeks, the time being set for the adjournment being set early in November.

One faction is in favor of a Medical College and the other is set on having a university which shall combine and co-ordinate the many schools already in Kaifeng. The following schools are now running with from one hundred to five hundred students each: The Government Preparatory School, Mining School, Normal School, Law School, Agricultural School, Commercial School, Industrial School. There are besides these several Middle Schools and Mission Schools.

It is estimated that there are easily about five thousand students attending various schools in Kaifeng. Many of these duplicate courses and buildings so that there is much loss in time and money. If once the powers that be could unite on one new campus and in one great school there would be a great gain. Mr. G. H. Lee of the Government Preparatory School is doing his best to bring about this desired end. It is believed that he has the support of Governor Chao. If so it is likely that your correspondent may soon have the pleasure of announcing that there is to be a Honan University at Kaifeng.

Mr. Tewksbury and party are now here holding a ten days' meeting for representatives of all the denominations of the province. This is part of the Evangelist campaign for Honan. Next week Miss Pickett is to hold similar meetings for the women.

Our Postal Commissioner, Mr. Doodha, is enjoying a much needed vacation of three weeks.

The Kaifeng Red Cross Chapter has been very active for nearly a year and is doing much needed work all of which is reported to Hankow, with which this Chapter is affiliated.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending October 19: Police Force.—J. Krauss is appointed Probationary Warder from October 15. Health Department.—The services of Miss M. Blanko is extended from June 1, as Temporary Nurse. The probationary service of As-

stant Nurse N. A. Bledmann is extended to October 31. Miss J. Ironside is appointed temporarily as nurse from November 1. Public Works Department.—Mr. A. J. Clements, Surveying Assistant, returned from war service, resumed duty on August 15. He is appointed 2nd Assistant Engineer under a new agreement from that date. Educational Department.—Mrs. H. McKenna is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls from November 1.

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## 'Amalgam' Sectors On The Franco-American Front

Sectors of "amalgam" is the name bestowed by the French on those parts of the long Western front where American soldiers are mingled, principally for training purposes, with veteran French troops. In these sectors was worked out one of the most critical problems of the war, and the success of the experiment, which had to be made under fire, was due to no fault of the Germans. They learned the positions of these critical points with astonishing promptness. Only lately have they given up the idea that attacks on such sectors would cause the "amalgam" to disintegrate.

Writing from Alsace to the Newark News, Cecil L. Dorrian describes the actual operation of the "amalgams." The idea behind the mingling of troops has worked out differently from what was first intended, he says, owing possibly to the now proved efficiency of our men as officers and soldiers. He explains:

At first the "amalgam" was wanted as a re-enforcement of French troops by Americans, more or less permanently. Now, however, it is used only temporarily and as a form of training of American troops who are put side by side with experienced French fighters until they are "veteranized" enough to fight the sector alone. When that time comes, either the French withdraw and the sector becomes an American one, or else our troops are brought out to take over entirely some other sector.

I have been down on this front for a week and have seen one of these "amalgams" at work all the way from its back country of reserve and supply right up to the jumping-off place between us and them, to that species of vacuum known as "No Man's Land" or the "Pays de la Lune," according to what language you speak. (I don't know what the Germans call it; "Kein Durchgang," perhaps.)

The way our troops and the French work together is one of the pleasant features of the war. Good will has reduced the complicated problem to one of efficient simplicity. This is a fact recognized in all sincerity by those who are co-operating on this front, and it is a fact worth pausing over.

That good will should exist in general between our people and the French is natural, but when members of the two are put together in a tense situation like that at the front and in a relation which naturally has in it an element of rivalry, the real test of good feeling is brought to bear. Situations inevitably come up where between the French and American command there would be a difference of opinion or of method concerning the tactics to employ. The American opinion would be backed by that confident energy and originality which we have brought into the war, and which sometimes descends, as we all know, into cocksureness, while the French would be supported by the four years' greater experience of this war and by their calculated to stimulate and lash the other oppressed nationalities of Europe into a speedy dislodgment of autocratic power. In making the Declaration of Independence, the Czech-Slovak nation affirms: "We do this because of our belief that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize and because of our knowledge and conviction that our nation cannot freely develop in a Hapsburg mock-federation, which is only a new form of the system of oppression under which we have suffered for the last 300 years."

In juxtaposition with the declaration of independence of the Czech-Slovak nation is the announcement of Hungary's independence of Austria in economic, political and military affairs. German-Austria is on the brink of famine, Hungary having stopped sending grain, Bohemia refusing to deliver any foodstuffs and Poland having greatly reduced the amount of foodstuffs she was expected to export. The Serbians are back on the Danube, according to the latest cables to hand. The complete dismemberment of Austria-Hungary cannot be much longer delayed. The Dual Monarchy has been the vassal of Germany and the latter's vanguard in the march to the East, and the two-master and vassal-provoked the last Balkan conflict as well as the present world war. The concluding words of the Czech-Slovak Declaration of Independence are decisive:

"We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of Belgium, France and Serbia and the murderers of Russia and Rumania."

together different training. The human thing to expect is that neither would want to give up his own way in which he believed in, or to take on one of which he was doubtful or disapproving. This is certainly what might have been anticipated between the two commands but it is not at all the way the "amalgam" works out.

In order to prevent friction, either French or American officers command, depending on which has been longer in the sector. By the expedient of shifting the French forces from time to time, the later-arriving American troops are given their turn at priority. Mr. Dorrian comments: The disposition between the commands is, on the part of the French, to recognize American authority in exactly the same spirit as they do their own superior command. On the American side there is a tendency to defer to French expert advice.

The sentiment between the two is one of mutual liking and respect. Armies can work together without such a feeling, as, for instance, the German and Austrian armies of which we have plenty of examples, proving their mutual scorn and distrust. But the friendliness of our two groups simplifies the technical side of operations and is a great stimulant to the spirit of the troops. It is encouraging to both to see, when they come into actual contact, that they are not only fighting for the same principles, but that they are men of the same civilization and of the stuff out of which friends are made.

In the country behind the lines the two are not mingled to the extent they are when in the fighting area. You see them billeted in the same village; blue on one side of the street and khaki on the other. It is typical to see the poles seated under some shed or lean-to around an improvised table on which are set their rations, their "binard" (the French soldier's name for the red wine of the army), and perhaps some precious extra that they have stirred out of the provision cellar of the village food-shop. Their tin hats on the back of their heads or on the ground beside them, their burdens piled up near by like a heap of army junk, they recall in their hard-earned repose the whole story of the war. Time to eat a little, sip their wine, smoke and talk—principally to talk and discuss opinions—that is an idyll for the patient French peasant soldier.

Across the street the khaki men, as sure as anything, are dusting around doing a lot of different things. The chow line has quickly passed the kitchen, the boys have boiled their stew and coffee, and as you look at them now you get a varied show. One is standing by the barn-door with a mirror, about the size of a piece of toast, balanced on a nail, and with half his face soaped over is gingerly shaving the other jaw. Near by in the barnyard another has his head in a pail of water, and he jerks it out to try to get a look at you as you flash by. Two are playing ball and others are scrubbing down a tired, grizzly horse who looks as though he wished the Americans had stayed out of the war.

The blues on one side bow and smile or just gaze in surprise as they see an army car coming along through this back area of the war with civilians from far away. On the other side the Americans gather, a look of recognition, and when they hear a faint "Hello, boys!" drift back at them, arms and hats swinging, the rasors and towels are frantically waved, and a broken cheer follows the disappearing car.

"Hello, boys!" is the high sign between members of the "cross-Atlantic" contingent in the war country over here. It is an all-American salute. Such villages are not far apart, are indeed often within a few minutes' walk one of the other. In one the divisional headquarters will be found, usually in some generous old chateau whose sane, simple architecture and gently groomed parklands are reminiscent of an age that built not for show but out of the grandeur of a high instinct for what was fitting as well as for what was regal. In a chateau of this sort are the quarters of the divisional command of the "amalgam" that I saw. Here the French were the seniors in the sector, and therefore their headquarters flag was looped on a staff by the low central door of the chateau itself. The American general held the adjacent lodge. In another sector that I saw later on, where the American command, the French had retired to the lodge and left the chateau for our officers. In a village further toward the lines, often under shell-fire, are located the brigade headquarters of

the two commands. French sentries there guard official localities and American military police direct traffic.

Like the troops in their separate billets, the French and American officers in the rear lines usually have each their own quarters and their separate mess. This is for simplification of arrangements. (Deletion by censor.)

One of the most striking differences between the fraternizing races is that which appears between the typical mess of French officers and the American officers' mess. The French make war according to prescribed forms. The Americans get along with very little formality. Says The News:

No matter in what disturbing circumstance of war the French staff gathers for lunch or dinner, unless the meal is taken in the open on the battlefield itself, they assemble with ceremony and are served a conventional meal in several courses, with wine and followed by a demitasse of black coffee. In the American army the officers usually have exactly the same chow as the men have. It is simply food, served in a heap on one dish and washed down with tea or a big tumbler of coffee. If in a gay mood, hilarity runs riot at the American mess. The French, when they do come into an American food table as guests, are no doubt astonished for a time at what must seem to them a rather strange display of rough-house in the midst of the serious business of war. However, they soon find that the Americans are not really barbarians, but simply fighting men, living in plain style, and, being good sports themselves, the Frenchmen soon join in and share not only the plain, wholesome chow, but the rollick in which it is served and eaten.

By chance I arrived one day in an Alsatian mountain sector into which Americans were just moving to form an "amalgam." The back areas in the valley were all settled and some of the troops had already advanced into the trenches. On the same morning on which I started for the front myself the Yanks' supply-trains were hitting the long, long trail up the mountains to the line. I saw them start from the valley and I passed many groups of them going up. They were driving mule teams hitched to prairie-wagons laden with supplies. A cheering sight, for they proclaimed the comforting fact that the food had arrived, that the bully beef was on the move. For a day or two the men up ahead had been without their own rations and the French soldiers had shared theirs, half and half, with our boys.

Most of these Americans had never been in the war before and all was a novelty—the mountainous landscape of high Alsace, with its sweeping vistas and cozy villages, the amazing roads winding up along the mountain sides at whose sharp turns the measuring eye of the army mule expressed unfailing disapproval. All at once, bang!

Surprised echoes raced from shoulder to shoulder of the piled-up hills.

Bang! Bang! Bang! In other words, sharp-voiced guns, somewhere right at hand in the woods. What did it mean? Attracted by tiny white clouds that were suddenly appearing in the even blue of the morning sky (the bursting shrapnel of the near-by guns), they realized that the boche was right overhead peering down at them, taking pictures of the miles of bully beef and the tins of ground coffee going up into the lines. How little, even a couple of months ago, did the scornful Hun expect to see those brown prairie-wagons toiling up the mountains of Alsace!

We got out of our car on top of a bare mountain to watch the show in the sky and found ourselves standing beside several American officers who were preceding a contingent of their men on their way into the lines. They were watching the boche plane intently through powerful glasses. It was sailing fairly high and to the naked eye looked about the size of a mosquito.

The show expanded. Another boche plane appeared as though out of chaos. The drum-fire from the woods increased. The planes were framed all about with neat white shrapnel puffs, the trail of them across the sky marking the circling path of the boche. Two French machines popped into view. Whence had they come? We had not seen them before, and discovered them only by the sudden appearance of black shrapnel clouds from the boche lines. The affair had become a big show now. Very likely the two teams of planes up yonder were fighting, but no sound came from

the vast sunny space in which they were sailing.

One of our men lowered his glass, and his eyes looked unseeing. His face was flushed almost as with pleasure.

"Ever been in the zone before?" I asked him.

"No," he answered in an absent sort of way, "I'm just going in for the first time."

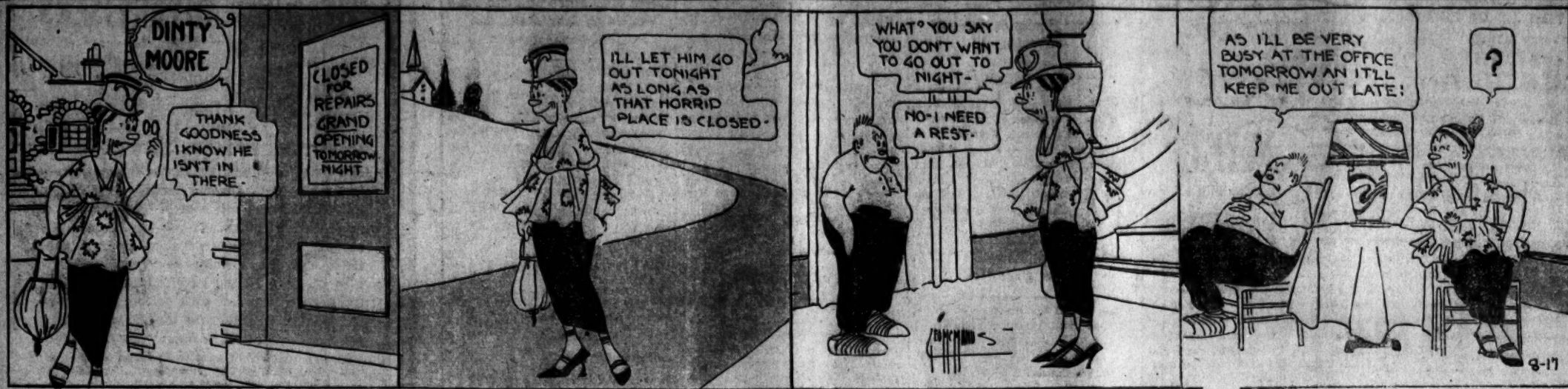
A visit to one of the "amalgam" posts, on a day of ordinary activity, is described, with the very active assistance of the censor:



# Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Daily Prayers For Victory

Noonday Prayer for victory is an observance already in force in many places. Trinity Church in New York City has had a noonday prayer offered for the victory of the Allies ever since 1914. The Senate in July "resolved" to ask the President to issue a proclamation requesting all Americans to unite in noonday prayer for the

victorious end of the war. Similar requests have come from many sources. St. Paul's Chapel rings an "Angelus" at high noon each day preceding the service. Mr. John Walker Harrington reviews in the New York Sun some of the special petitions that have come to be employed: "The bishops of the Eastern province

of the Protestant Episcopal Church have adopted prayers for war-time, and the form of supplication and intercession at Trinity and St. Paul's follows this general form. The services at these historic houses of worship are impressive. They have been unusually well attended, and they are devoid of any spirit which could be termed denominational.

"One of the petitions offered in the service at Trinity follows:

"Give courage and wisdom to those who bear command of our Army and our Navy. Grant to us and to our Allies, if it be Thy will, victory and success."

"At many of the services at St. Paul's, following the ringing of the chimes, the chapel is crowded by men and women of all races and creeds who have heard the midday Angelus echo among the sky-scrapers. The Rev. Dr. Geer, the vicar in charge, who since the beginning of the war has been active in war-work, caused to be printed cards bearing a form of prayer which is offered at these services. Many thousands of the cards have already been distributed. The form of this petition for daily use is as follows:

"Prosper, O Lord, the forces of our country and of our Allies. Bless our soldiers and sailors, their wives and children, their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters; bless all who are dear to them, and all who labor on their behalf; through Christ, our Lord. Amen."

"Other Protestant churches have taken up this movement, and prayers of a similar nature are held at the Brick Presbyterian Church and some of the Baptist houses of worship."

"The adoption of the noonday prayer for victory will no doubt be much furthered by the appeal recently issued by Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church. The faithful were directed to pray three daily for the guidance of our rulers. The petition

included the 'success of our armies, the unity of nations, and the welfare of heroes.' In their statement these foremost figures of the Church in America urged that all fight as heroes and pray as saints."

The prelates of the latter Church recommend prayers not at noon only, but "at the hours of the Angelus," that is, at six in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening. Especially fitting is the present use of this symbol:

"Although the Angelus was originally devoted to the Virgin Mary, it has a wide general significance among the Roman Catholics, or it is inspired by the dependence and trust in Almighty God."

"A like spirit of faith pervades the Temple Emmanuel and the Temple Beth-El, where noonday prayers are offered. In fact, all through the city, church and synagogue alike send up the appeal to the Supreme Being to grant success and triumph to those now fighting for the freedom of the world."

"From a national point of view a potent influence for the offering of the silent prayer is being exerted by a non-religious organization, the Rotary clubs. The Mayor, a few days ago, received a communication from the New York club suggesting that a 'War Angelus' be observed every day at 11 a.m. for one minute. The Mayor

has the matter under advisement. The hour proposed seems at variance with the custom which always associates the Angelus with six o'clock in the morning, noon, and six in the evening. The time, however, was more convenient to the people of Washington, and especially to government employees. It is being observed in many establishments in the national capital. A man who recently returned from there speaks of the sudden cessation of all business in a leading department store, where customers and salesmen and saleswomen stopped in their places and bowed their heads in devotion."

"The spread of the movement in favor of the Angelus is attributable in no small degree to the recent convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs which met in Kansas City. The Rotarians are a democratic organization of business and professional men, and as there are now 39,000 members in the country, distributed in 524 clubs, they have a considerable influence in their communities."

The resolution of Rotarians reads as follows: "Whereas the supreme and invincible spiritual power sustaining the hearts and strengthening the arms of the nations opposing Germany in the present war is the consciousness that their cause is just and in harmony

with the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and

"Whereas prayer is the greatest and most effective agency for vitalizing that spiritual power among the people of the Allied nations and making it a virile and dynamic force, fortifying and upbuilding the morale of soldiers and civilians; and

"Whereas Rotary is a business and professional men's organization and is dedicated at this time to the winning of the war; now, therefore,

"Be It Resolved, by the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, That this association indorse the movement, to be known as the War Angelus, looking to the special devotion by

Rotarians, and the people in general, of one minute at a fixed time daily during working hours to meditation and prayer for the success of our arms and the triumph of our cause; and be it.

"Further Resolved, That the affiliated clubs of the O. A. of R. C. be urged to arrange for the observance of the War Angelus at the hour of 11 a.m., local time, in each community, the period to be announced by bells and whistles, and to ask the press to open its columns to a War Angelus department, to the end that the community as a whole may be induced to participate in this appeal to the Supreme Being for inspiration, strength, and guidance."

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American Supply Headquarters, France, August 20. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Two car loads of hair brushes abandoned by American soldiers in camps were among the wreckage of battle brought today to the great salvage depot of the American army here. This was only one little item in the great mass of debris and litter from the fighting zone which has been carefully gathered up and sent here for restoration.

Five thousand persons are employed in renovating and repairing this wreckage. The material thus saved and restored to use or sold amounted in value last month to \$2,500,000.

In the big battle around Chateau-Thierry, as our fighting men went over the top they were followed closely by detachments of non-combatant troops to grope amid the wreckage and debris and save it from complete abandonment and loss. Each detachment comprised twenty-nine enlisted men and an officer. They had trucks and derricks and all the paraphernalia for gathering broken down cannon, rifles, cartridge belts, helmets, clothing, and the vast stores of abandoned arms and material left in the track of a contest, and to send it back to the salvage depot.

Strange things have come out of this war, but none stranger than this gigantic salvage plant where everything from crippled guns and cannon to old army shoes and caps is saved from total loss and turned back to some useful end at the front. At first people looked at it as a freak. There was nothing like it in the civil war or the more recent wars. It started on a small scale with 200 hands.

But now, after a few months, it is a gigantic industry, with huge buildings and towering stacks. It will save the Government \$35,000,000 the first year, and it may reach \$50,000,000. This is no freak; it is cold hard saving of millions of dollars at a time when material is scarce and shipping difficult. It is the anti-waste campaign brought to its highest development by a huge Government undertaking.

Going over the plant today there was an opportunity to see the remarkable details of this salvage. The wreckage of the battlefield is only one of the sources of this salvage explained our escort, but it is the greatest source. As men spring into action, they throw aside everything not absolutely essential. There is, besides the litter of the actual fighting, broken and abandoned goods of every conceivable nature. Enemy Leaves Much Behind.

It is not only what is left by our own troops, but what is left by the enemy, often great stocks of arms, ammunition, bayonets, and every kind of fighting material.

Even when there is no battle, the mere shift of a division of troops leaves an enormous stock of abandoned goods. Moved on short orders, the men pick up a few fighting essentials—guns, blankets, emergency rations—and leave the rest behind, books, extra clothes, shoes, etc. The men arrive from America with an unnecessary amount of clothing; it is trimmed down at the first camp; again it is trimmed down as they go to the front, and each new trimming of thousands of men means another huge stock for salvage.

In the main building, a quarter of a mile long, there was the roar of a vast and diversified industry, with over 4,000 women workers and a thousand men, with long batteries of

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS  
PLAYING PINOCHLE FOR A HUNDRED  
WITH A SIMP WHO TAKE UP ALL  
THE TIME LISTENING TO ADVICE  
FROM THE GALLERY OF EGGS

sewing machines, shoe machines, rubber and harness machines such as one sees in the great factory districts; with the same huge installation of engines, boilers, disinfecting plants, laundries, and the whir of big metal machines for making over the many branches of ordnance.

Hundreds of women were sorting the uniforms and underclothing just come from the salvage processes. There were some 200,000 blouses, on these towering shelves, and as many more of all the other articles of soldier wear. They were in bundles, looking very fresh and clean, quite like the stock of a well-equipped clothing establishment. The women were arranging the garments in three classes:

Class A—Garments in good order, practically the same as new, to be sent back to the front as part of the supply for fighting troops.

Class B—Garments partly worn out but fully repaired, to be sent to the home ports on the coast, for labor troops and stevedores.

Class C—Garments much worn but in a fair state of preservation, to be sent to prison camps for German prisoners.

This was significant of what the German prisoners were getting; not the best, to be sure, and not the same goods as our own men, but worn goods in a fair state of preservation. It seemed to be an answer to the outcry that the German prisoners were getting the same as our men.

One could follow the stages of the huge stacks of hobnail army shoes from the time they arrived, covered with the mud and grime of the trenches and the battlefield, through the process of disinfection, cleaning, repairing, grading, until they finally emerged in stocks of substantial footwear. Like the garments,

these were classed to go back to the fighting troops or to the stevedores, or to the German prisoners.

Vast Stores Of Rubber Saved

It was the same with the infinite variety of army equipment going through the salvage process, rubber boots and articles, shelter tents, harness for artillery, saddles, bridles, stirrups. All of it was on a prodigious scale, 50,000 garments a day, 1,000 pairs of rubber boots a day. The salvage of all kinds of rubber articles was 99 percent, or almost a complete saving of everything received.

More than a million dollars' worth of clothing was saved last month, and the magnitude of the work as a whole can be judged from these figures of the output: Shoes, \$325,120; clothing, \$1,307,025; harness and leather, \$57,000; rubber, \$90,000; canvas and webbing, \$25,000.

There are some odd things gathered up in this litter of the camps and battlefields; for example, three fireless cookers. Enough books and magazines are left behind to stock several libraries. Pictures and knick-knacks with which the tents are decorated before the rush comes, are abundant. Family pictures, and belongings of a personal character, are carefully preserved in little boxes to be returned to their owner or his family if that is possible.

Besides restoring articles for use, every scrap of wool cloth, leather, metal, hammers, is saved to be turned into some other form of useful article, or is sold.

The sale of junk, tin cans and scraps last month netted 18,400 francs.

The women workers are chiefly French and Belgian, many of them refugees from the invaded districts, so that the work has this further useful end for some 4,000 women. They get

from 6 to 7 francs a day working from 7 to 11:30, and from 1:30 to 6. The wages paid last month were 711,400 francs. But all the cost of wages and new material was less than 10 percent

of the value of the articles produced for army uses, totaling \$2,500,000 for the month, a tribute to the ingenuity which has produced this unique establishment of war economy.

## THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone:  
Central 3083.

Cable address:  
"SIMMONS"

## The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket  
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 60,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 27th October, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$6.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$8.00.

### LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000
1 Second Prize .....	15,000
1 Third Prize .....	6,000
2 Fourth Prize .....	\$3,000 each
4 Fifth Prize .....	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prize .....	500 "
20 Seventh Prize .....	100 "
50 Eighth Prize .....	150 "
100 Ninth Prize .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prize .....	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize .....	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize .....	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize .....	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .....	50 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .....	18 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize .....	15 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize .....	12 "
1,198 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .....	12 "
3,994 drawn tickets	Total
	\$153,131

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

By Appointment To H.M. The King.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.

The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrub's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

## VINOLIA

BORACIC & COLD  
CREAM SOAP

in

BATH TABLETS

Combines all the essential properties of a satisfactory Toilet Soap with medicinal constituents of special value for restoring and preserving a healthy condition of the skin.

To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED

3 Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI



Stylish and Comfortable

Most of the Footweairs a.e  
Lacking either a Good Style  
or Sufficient Comfort

A pair of our "Hamilton and  
Brown" will afford you Both

Low Prices for New Stock

The Sincere Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

NANKING ROAD

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, etc.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

The World's Best  
Blood Purifier.

lotions and money ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unalloyed testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—their own words are the best.







## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Provision Prices  
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market as compiled on October 22, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 14-20
Pork	" 14-20
Veal	" 14-20

Fish	
Bream	per lb. 13-20
Cod	" 13-20
Mackerel	" 25-30
Pomfret	" 25-30
Salmon	" 13-20
Shrimp	" none
Sole	" 16-18
Whitebait	" 25-30

## Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	each \$2.00-2.50
Duck	" 45-50
Eggs	per doz. 18-20
Poultry	" 16-20
Geese	each 70-80
Hare	" 30-35
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" 50-60
Pigeons	" 15-16
Plover	" none
Quail	" 14-16
Snipe	" 12-14
Turkey	per lb. 35-40
Teal	each 12-14
Wild Duck	" 35-40
Wild Geese	" 40-50
Wild Pigeons	" 10-15

## Fruit

Apples	per lb. none
Bananas	" 10-16
Cherries	" 6-7
Chestnuts	" 10-12
Figs	per doz. 10-12
Grapes	per lb. 14-16
Lemons	each 7
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mongosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each 3-3
Oranges	per lb. 6-8
Peaches	" 10-16
Pears	" 12-16
Persimmons	" 6-8
Pineapples	" none
Plums	" none
Pumpkins	" 15-20
Strawberries	" none
Walnuts	" 12-14

## Vegetables

Artichokes	each 2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
French Beans	per lb. 5-6
Broad Beans	" 6-8
Woodcock	" 40-50
Wild Geese	" none
Beetroot	per bunch 3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Cabbage	each 8-4
Carrots	" 2-3
Cauliflower	" none
Celery	per bunch 2-10
Egg Plant	per lb. 4-5
Green Corn	each 1-2
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	" 2-3
Parasps	per bunch 2-3
Potatoes	per picul \$1.40-1.60
Pens	per lb. 5-6
Radishes	per bunch 1-3
Spinach	per lb. 8-4
Tomatoes	" 6-8
Turnips	per bunch 2-3

## Grain And Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs. \$5.50
Flour Australian	" 5.40
Flour Shanghai	" 5.25
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$7.20

## Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Chinese dairies	" 17
Fodder	" 17
Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.65
Brass	" 1.90

## Fuel

House Coal	per ton \$15.00
Stove Coal	per ton \$17.71
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry	" 3.00-4.00

## F. J. W. MULLVILLE, Chief Inspector.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Inaba Maru	Sept. 22
Iyo Maru	Oct. 15
For Liverpool, etc.	
Arctos	Sept. 20
Glengyle	Oct. 14
For San Francisco	
Shinyo Maru	Oct. 5
Venezuela	Oct. 12
For Seattle	
Kashima Maru	Sept. 29
For Tacoma	
Arabia Maru	Sept. 23
Javary	Oct. 18
For Vancouver	
Key West	Sept. 28
Monteagle	Oct. 14
Melville Dollar	Oct. 15
For Naples, etc.	
Hwahting	Oct. 3
For Port Said	
Canton Maru	Oct. 9
Towa Maru	Oct. 16
Dumbar	Oct. 23
For Marseilles	
Saito Maru	Oct. 21

Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and  
ChinaIncorporated by Royal Charter  
1853.Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Share-  
holders ..... 1,200,000Head Office:  
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-  
man.Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.,  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,  
G.C.S.I.,  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.The Bank of England,  
The London City & Midland Bank  
Limited,  
The London County and Westminster  
Bank, Limited,  
The National Provincial Bank of  
England, Limited,  
The National Bank of Scotland,  
Limited.Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket,  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon,  
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon,  
Bombay, Kiang, Siam,  
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,  
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,  
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya,  
Colon, Malacca, Taiping,  
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.),  
Fookow, Medan, Tavy (Lower  
Burma),  
Haiphong, New York, Tientsin,  
Hankow, Peking, Yokohama,  
Hongkong, Penang.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above  
Agencies and Branches and also on  
the principal Commercial Cities  
throughout the world. Bills of Ex-  
change bought, Travelling Letters of  
Credit issued and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business  
undertaken.Interest allowed on Current De-  
posit Accounts, according to arrange-  
ment.Fixed Deposits are received for  
twelve months and shorter periods  
at rates to be ascertained on applica-  
tion.A. I. D. STEWART,  
Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY

FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange

facilities granted on

application

Banque Industrielle

de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.

15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Govern-  
ment of the Chinese Republic on  
January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shang-  
hai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hai-  
phong and Yunnanfu

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour  
Favoriser le Developpement du  
Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
France.In London: London County West-  
minster and Parr's Bank Ltd.  
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.  
In New York: Redmond & Co.  
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Credito Italiano

Tails, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts in Gold or Local Currency and  
fixed deposits on application.Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.Savings accounts in Gold and Local  
Currency.G. LION,  
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling 1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-  
prietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy  
ChairmanS. H. Dodwell, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,  
T. A. Plummer, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. E. Shalim.Chief Manager,  
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,  
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,  
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,  
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco,  
Calcutta, London, Shanghai,  
Canton, Lyons, Singapore,  
Colon, Malacca, Sourabaya,  
Fookow, Manila, Tientsin,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau,  
Harbin, New York, Yokohama,  
Hilo, Peking.London County and Westminster  
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved  
Securities, and every description of  
Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.Drafts granted on London and the  
chief commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
and America.A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Boukies.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the  
Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

BANKERS:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie  
& Co.Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser  
le Developpement de Commerce et  
de l'Industrie en France. Banque  
de Paris et des Pays-Bas.Lyons: Societe Generale pour  
favoriser le Developpement du  
Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking,  
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin,  
Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok,  
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama,  
Hankow.81 Branches and Agencies in  
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
count and fixed Deposits in Tails,  
Dollars and Roubles, Terms on  
application.Local Bills discounted. Special  
facilities for Russian Exchange.Foreign Exchange on the principal  
cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China, Japan and India.The Shanghai Commercial and  
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital ..... \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:  
"COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal  
cities throughout China and de-  
scribe exchange a specialty.Credits granted on approved  
Securities. Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits both in  
tails and dollars according to ar-  
rangement.Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.Interest allowed on Savings Ac-  
counts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,  
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential  
Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... 12,379,800.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,298,532.60

Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,  
Tientsin, Kaifong, Hankow,  
Changchun, Wuhu, Changsha,  
Anking, Anking, Nanchang,  
Dairen, Ningpo, Kiukiang,  
Moukden, Nanking, Fookow,  
Newchwang, Nanking, Amoy,  
Harbin, Chinkiang, Canton,  
Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton,  
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,  
Chefoo, Wusieh, Swatow,  
Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Loans granted on approved  
Securities. Local Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-  
count at 2 per cent. per annum, on  
Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent.  
per annum and on Fixed Deposits at  
the following rates:For 3 months at the rate of 4 per  
cent. per annum.For 6 months at the rate of 5 per  
cent. per annum.For 12 months at the rate of 6 per  
cent. per annum.SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour  
L'EtrangerFiliale de la Societe Generale de  
Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,  
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and  
Rotterdam.President:  
JEAN JADOTGouverneur Societe Generale de  
Belgique.

BANKERS:

London: Martin's Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-  
gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne  
Societe Anonyme.Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir  
National d'Escompte d'Paris.New York: National City Bank of  
New York.Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts Tails and fixed deposits accord-  
ing to arrangements.Every description of banking and  
exchange business transacted.M. DEMETS,  
Manager for China.Yokohama Specie  
Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

LONDON BANKERS:

The London County and Westminster  
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.The National Provincial and Union  
Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,  
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,  
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki,  
Dairen, Moukden, Singapore,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,  
Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin,  
Hankow, Peking, Tsinanfu,  
Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tails  
and Dollars, according to arrange-  
ment.Drafts granted on principal places  
in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China  
and the chief commercial places in  
Europe, India and America.Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China  
Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H\$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits according  
to arrangement.Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.C. C. WONG,  
Act. Manager.International Banking  
CorporationHead Office:  
National City Bank Building  
65 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ..... U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,  
President & General Manager.LONDON OFFICE:  
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
232 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,  
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta,  
Straits Settlements, Singapore.Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soera-  
baya.West Indian and Central American  
Branches:

Republic of Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo,  
San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by  
reason of our close affiliation with  
The National City Bank of New York  
we are able to offer the facilities  
of its branches at Bahal, Buenos  
Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana,  
Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio  
de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago  
de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Val-  
paraiso.Commercial and Travellers' Letters  
of Credit, Bills of Exchange and  
Cable Transfers bought and



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov. 1	—	Vancouver	Andes Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Nov. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Andes Maru	Jap.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	China Maru	Jap.	M.H. Co.
Nov. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. —	—	Vancouver	Beate Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 28	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 1	—	Nagasaki	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 1	—	Fukuoka, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 2	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 24	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 24	—	Ponchow	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 24	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 25	—	Hongkong	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 25	4.30	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 26	—	Ponchow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct. 27	—	D.L. Swatow	Tamaki	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 27	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 28	—	H'kong, Manila & S'pore	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 29	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 24	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 24	3.00	Antung	Shuient	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 24	—	noon Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 25	3.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct. 25	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fungien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 29	6.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct. 31	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 1	5.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshai	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taipei Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwaisha	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.VIII	Oct. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.M.R.	Oct. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WTW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAOB	Oct. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR	Oct. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SP	Oct. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangshai, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenbo, tons 2,664, Captain GIBB, will leave on Thursday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Friday, October 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Horawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, October 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenbo, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on Friday, October 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. K. Tachibana, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Sunday, October 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Siakiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via P.O. CHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Steamer Daiichi Maru, Captain Miyahara, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, November 3, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via P.O. CHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 5, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 24, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NEUCHOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Thursday, October 24, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuient, Captain Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harria, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 29, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, November 10, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Hainchi, Captain J. Halket, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**POOCHOW.**—The Str. Hainchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hainchi, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 25, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via P.O. CHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Saturday, Oct. 26. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Sunyang, Sunling, Suning, Xingwang, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astoria House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT"

## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. Ecuador ..... Nov. 9	S.S. Colombia ..... Nov. 10
S.S. Colombia ..... Dec. 7	S.S. Venezuela ..... Dec. 14

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" .... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Cebu	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz ..... Nov. 27	S.S. Colusa ..... Nov. 25
S.S. Colusa ..... Jan. 28	S.S. Santa Cruz ..... Jan. 12

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5556 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

For Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver via Japan ports, arr. leave.

MANILA MARU ... (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 28 Oct. 29

ANDES MARU ... (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, Nov. 4 Nov. 6

For Hongkong MEXICO MARU ... (12,400 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 4 Dec. 5

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen KOHOKU MARU ... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 8 Nov. 10

For Poochow, Keelung (Formosa), and Takao KOHOKU MARU ... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 25 Oct. 26

DAICHI MARU ... (2,400 tons) Capt. H. Miyahara, Nov. 2 Nov. 3

KEELUNG MARU ... (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 3 Nov. 5

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Carries Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1843 23, Szechuen Road

## CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED

OCEAN SERVICES PACIFIC SERVICE

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S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

and S.S. "MONTEAGLE"

Sailing from Japan Ports to Vancouver

Dates on Application

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For thorough bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

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# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

We beg to notify the public that Mr. Loh Wei Beh (駱懷白), the manager of the undersigned dispensary, has had no connection with us as from 10th August, 1918, and Mr. Wong Cho Chau (黃楚九), of the business committee, has been appointed as Managing Director, upon the introduction of the Board of Directors; and Mr. Chang Shih Sung (張石孫) has been invited to act as General Manager.

Those having business connections with us, are cordially invited to deal with the above-named managers.

Great Eastern Dispensary, Ltd.  
Shanghai, 22nd October, 1918.

**NOV. 7TH**

ENTERTAINMENT  
in aid of  
**ITALIAN  
WAR FUNDS**

**Olympic  
Theatre**

Shanghai Rowing Club

**Autumn Regatta  
at Henli  
OCTOBER 27**

### PROGRAMME

10.00 a.m. Griffin Fours  
10.30 a.m. Griffin Tub Sculls  
11.00 a.m. International Trial Fours  
11.30 a.m. Hong Fours  
1.45 p.m. Sculling Race  
2.00 p.m. Volunteers v. Fire Brigade  
2.30 p.m. Griffin Pairs  
4.00 p.m. Club Fours  
4.30 p.m. Committee v. Club "Eight"  
5.00 p.m. Motor Boat Race.

### TRAIN SERVICE

Special leave Shanghai ..... 7.30  
Arrive Henli ..... 8.30  
Special leave Henli ..... 18.16  
Arrive Shanghai ..... 19.15

### FARES

Return Fares ..... Mex. \$5.00  
Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's staff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the train.

### GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

By the courtesy of the Railway authorities, arrangement has been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the week-end of the Regatta. Sleeping berths for ladies and gentlemen may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. A. Ericson, Hon. Sec.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Under the distinguished patronage of  
**Sir Everard Fraser**

an exhibition will be held at the  
**OLYMPIC THEATRE**

On Saturday, 26th October, 1918

In aid of the  
**BRITISH RED CROSS**

The films to be shown include:  
"The Triumph of the Vindictive"  
"The Care of the Wounded"  
"America arrives"  
"American troops"  
"Topical Gazettes showing fighting on the Western Front."

Booking opens at Moutrie's,  
Thursday, 17th October.

## The International Recreation Club

### Kiangwan Races

Red Cross Gymkhana Meeting.  
26th October, 1918.  
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m. sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS—\$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS—at 12:25 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:20 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,  
Y. S. DAY,  
Secretary.

### CHANGE OF NAME

With the sanction of the Board of Trade the name of the well-known firm of Holzapfel, Ltd., of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, manufacturers of ships bottom compositions, has been changed to  
**The International Paint and Composition Co., Ltd.**

J. DEWAR, Agent.

## Exhibition of Tibetan Art under the auspices of ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

Paintings, Bronzes and Sundry Specimens  
all being the property of private collectors

The Exhibition will be open at  
The French Town Hall  
25th October—2 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
26th October—2 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
27th October—8 a.m. to noon  
and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Total proceeds will be handed to the  
Allied Red Cross Organisation in  
Siberia

### Prices of Admission:

Friday, 25 October ..... \$2.00  
Saturday 26 October ..... \$1.00  
Sunday 27 October ..... \$1.00

A descriptive Catalogue of the exhibited specimens will be on sale at the price of Mex. \$2.00 per copy.

## The Western Electric Company, Incorporated

HEREBY informs its customers and creditors that it has sold its entire business, property, and assets in China to China Electric Company, Limited, as of October 19th, 1918. The business in China of Western Electric Company, Incorporated, will hereafter be handled by China Electric Company, Limited as sole agents.

All accounts due Western Electric Company, Incorporated, should be paid to China Electric Company, Limited, and all debts of this company will be paid by China Electric Company, Limited.

Western Electric Company,  
Incorporated,  
By  
F. P. FAIRMAN,  
Manager.

## The China Electric Co., Ltd.

HEREBY informs the customers and creditors of Western Electric Company, Incorporated, that it has purchased the China business, property, and assets of that company as of October 19th, 1918.

All debts due Western Electric Company, Incorporated, should be paid to this Company, and all accounts payable by Western Electric Company, Incorporated, by its Shanghai office, will be paid upon prompt presentation to this Company.

In connection with taking over the China business of Western Electric Company, Incorporated, China Electric Company, Limited, desires to inform the customers of Western Electric Company, Incorporated, and the electrical trade in general, that it will retain the offices heretofore occupied by that company—4th floor, No. 4 The Bund (Union Building), Shanghai—and that it will have the exclusive agency for China for Western Electric Company, Incorporated, of Tokyo, which companies manufacture and sell telephone, telegraph, and electrical supplies and apparatus of all kinds.

China Electric Co., Ltd.,  
By  
C. H. MINOR,  
General Manager

## BILL SMITH

It may be  
that there  
are products  
superior to  
Elephant  
Head French  
Peppermint,  
but they are  
not to be  
procured on  
this market.



ASK BILL!

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
41284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.

## NOTICE

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the "Ohel-Rachel" Synagogue, in Seymour Road (near the junction of Sinza Road) will take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th October, 1918. All co-religionists and friends are cordially invited to attend.

By Order of the Trustees,  
S. J. SOLOMON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, 21st October, 1918.

## Notice of Removal

We have this day removed our offices from No. 10 The Bund to 8 Kiukiang Road, the premises formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo and Co.

AMERICAN EXPRESS  
COMPANY  
October 21st, 1918.

## Mr. and Mrs. Seki

Electric and Hand Massage

Graduated at the Massage School  
of Tokyo, Japan.

No. 1469, Woosung Road,  
End of Minghong Road,  
SHANGHAI.

## Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE  
Continental Import & Export  
Company  
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

## Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are superior and moderate in price.

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